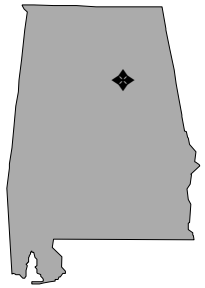
Size: 41,191 acres
Mission: House the U.S. Army Chemical School, the U.S. Army Military Police School, and the DoD Polygraph Institute
HRS Score: NA
IAG Status: None
Contaminants: VOCs, SVOCs, pesticides, explosives, metals, UXO, radioactive sources, and chemical warfare agents
Media Affected: Groundwater and soil
Funding to Date: $22.7 million
Estimated Cost to Completion (Completion Year): $81.8 million (FY2008)
Final Remedy in Place or Response Complete Date for BRAC Sites: FY2005
Final Remedy in Place or Response Complete Date for Non-BRAC Sites: FY2005



Anniston, Alabama

Restoration Background

In July 1995, the BRAC Commission recommended closure of most Fort McClellan facilities. The minimum essential land and facilities for a Reserve Component enclave and essential facilities for auxiliary support of the chemical demilitarization operation at Anniston Army Depot were retained. The installation is scheduled to close in FY99.

Environmental studies since FY90 identified the following site types: maintenance facility areas; training and range areas; underground storage tanks (USTs); landfills; incinerators; handling storage areas for toxic and hazardous materials; and chemical agent and radioactive substance training, storage, and disposal areas. Trichloroethene (TCE) and 1,1,2,2-tetrachloroethane are the primary contaminants affecting groundwater.

From FY90 to FY92, the installation conducted an enhanced Preliminary Assessment, which identified 67 sites and performed Site Inspections (SIs) at 17 of these sites (12 former chemical agent training areas, 3 former landfills, and 2 possible munitions-disposal areas).

In FY95, the installation conducted Remedial Investigation (RI) activities at 12 of the 17 sites. Based on the SI report and other supporting data, EPA concluded that environmental conditions at Fort McClellan did not warrant National Priorities List (NPL) listing of the installation. The installation conducted a radiological characterization of the Hot Cell (Building 3192) and the surrounding grounds, and the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) approved the work plans to clean up the Hot Cell. The Army selected a BRAC environmental coordinator and established information repositories at three locations. The community formed a Local Redevelopment Authority.

In FY96, the installation commander formed a BRAC cleanup team (BCT) and a Restoration Advisory Board (RAB). The Army completed remediation of the Hot Cell as required for closeout of the NRC license. The Army also awarded a contract for SI at 17 sites.

The installation accelerated fieldwork in FY97 by using passive soil gas screening technique to screen 11 sites for volatile organic compounds (VOCs) and semivolatile organic compounds (SVOCs). The installation also used a geoprobe at UST sites for site characterization, removed 11 USTs, and replaced 13 USTs. It conducted a postwide background metals survey to supplement the earlier RI report and lay the foundation for a risk-based approach to future investigations. The Army conducted a Risk Assessment Training Course for BCT and RAB members, and the BCT attended partnering training.

Fort McClellan hosted the Defense Environmental Response Task Force (DERTF) meeting in 1997. This meeting gave RAB members a chance to address DERTF on the cleanup and reuse of property contaminated with unexploded ordnance (UXO). The BCT implemented the Total Environmental Restoration Contract as the contracting mechanism for BRAC sites.

FY98 Restoration Progress

The installation completed the BRAC Cleanup Plan (BCP) version I, the final Environmental Impact Statement (EIS), and an Environmental Baseline Survey (EBS). The installationwide work plan and the sampling and analysis plan (SAP) were completed in August. The Huntsville Division, Corps of Engineers, is evaluating ultrawide band synthetic aperture radar imagery for a UXO survey at another installation to determine whether it will be applicable at Fort McClellan. The Engineering Evaluation and Cost Analyses (EE/CAs) for the eastern bypass and the chemical weapons/munitions–contaminated parcels were awarded.

RAB members participated in site tours and special meetings associated with closure and cleanup of the installation. They also received documents for review and participated in discussions on establishing a national wildlife refuge at McClellan. The RAB held meetings at multiple locations in surrounding towns and municipalities to show the RAB's commitment to reaching out to all interested parties.

The BCT participates in monthly facilitated team-building sessions. In FY98, it completed the EBS, BCP version I, the installationwide work plan and SAP,, and site-specific field sampling plans for 67 CERFA Category 7 parcels. Fieldwork for SIs at these parcels began in September. The installation received state and EPA letters of concurrence on CERFA-uncontaminated acreage documented in the EBS.

Plan of Action

- Complete site investigation fieldwork and draft reports for all CERFA Category 7 property identified in the EBS through FY99
- Publish Record of Decision for EIS in the *Federal Register* in FY99
- Complete radiological Historical Site Assessment in FY99
- Award contract for identification and disposal of UXO in FY99
- Continue EE/CAs on UXO-contaminated properties through FY00
- Complete Environmental Condition of Property for transfer of the Chemical Depot Training Facility and associated facilities for the DOJ Center for Domestic Preparedness in FY99
- Continue negotiations with USFWS for transfer of the Mountain Longleaf National Wild Life Refuge

Sites Achieving RIP or RC Per Fiscal Year